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Original Poetry.

SONG,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE "FROSTY SONS OF THUNDER."

BY [????]

Oh! sing your songs of woodland plains,
Of meadows green, and islands;
But give to me the leafy glens
Among the frosty highlands!—
Among the frosty highlands cold,
Where crystal fountains flowing,
Rise up to meet the morning sun,
And sparkling streams are flowing!

Or, sing of cities by the sea,
Of cots or hamlets, near them;
But the highland homes, still give to me,
With fond, true hearts to cheer them:
Yes, highland homes amid the snow,
Where winter winds blow 'round them,
And beaming smiles and warm hearts glow,
As true as I have found them.

And I will leave your sunny skies,
And sunny plains behind me,
While, far away, among the hills,
On mountains cold you'll find me—
On mountains cold whose lofty heads
Have icy helmets on them,
With plumes of mist that reach the clouds,
And icy armor down them.

Then, sing your songs of lowland plains,
Of meadows green and islands;
But give to me the leafy glens
Among the frosty highlands!
Among the frosty highlands cold,
Where crystal fountains glowing,
Rise up to meet the morning sun,
And sparkling streams are flowing!

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

From the Pennsylvania School Journal.

BE FAITHFUL.

This may seem to be a very common-place injunction, often used in exhortation without particular significance. But there are some circumstances which surround us at present, which should give it special weight.

It is a season of the year when the schools through the state are generally opening for the principal term. It is well known, that, in almost every township throughout the whole length and breadth of the commonwealth, some of our most spirited and best prepared male teachers have "gone to the wars";—many of them have gone never to return. Their bones are already whitening on many a battlefield. Of those who are yet in the ranks, we must at least be deprived of their services for the current season.

The consequence is, that many of our schools must be taught by young and inexperienced teachers. To them we wish to say,—be faithful. Perhaps a word of admonition at the present juncture may be timely, not only for the interests of the schools but for themselves.

You may not be so well prepared in your studies as you should be, though you may have a certificate from your Superintendent. If so, then take pains to make careful preparation, each day, for the labors before you. Under the spur of necessity often new life breaks upon the mind in the midst of such preparation. The excitement of the moment may enable you to see a fact or a process of reasoning, in a clearer light than ever before.

This special preparation is never without great advantage to any teacher. But of special value is it to the young and inexperienced. It will give them confidence. It will give them clearness of perception. It will give them power over the minds of their pupils, and inspire them with confidence.

Again, being young and inexperienced, you may be inclined to be giddy and thoughtless, and your own bad example may be a means of your failure.—Having received a pretty good certificate for scholarship, you may feel a self-satisfaction in that, which may prove a stumbling block.

But it should be borne in mind by you that other things besides scholarship in teaching are requisite. The manner, the habits, the morals of the pupils are to be under the influence of your guiding hand. Your manner, your own example, your sentiments exhibited perhaps in unguarded moments, are exerting a constant influence.

When tempted to excess in gayety and pleasure, remember that you are a teacher, and though young in years you are to act in this capacity as the *man* and the *woman*,—ingenious and honest-hearted, the pattern and the guide of our children, dear to us, and in whom are centered our hopes. B.

Oct. 1862.

THE TWO CARPENTERS.

Charles Bracket and Ludlow Weston were apprentices to a carpenter named Jonas White. They were nearly of the same age—about 19, and they were both of them of remarkably good disposition, and withal were punctual at their work. Mr. White was a kind, indulgent man, and his workmen had no reason to complain of his requirements.

"Charley," said Ludlow Weston, one evening after they had closed their labors upon the house that Mr. White was erecting, "let us have a ride this evening."

"No," returned Charles Bracket, as he removed his apron. The answer was short, but yet it was kindly spoken.

"Come, do," urged Ludlow. "It will be a most beautiful evening, and we can have a first rate time. Won't you go?"

"I cannot, Lud."

"But why can't you go, Charley?"

"Because I am otherwise engaged, and besides I haven't the money to spare."

"Never mind the engagement, but come along and I will pay the expenses."

"If I ever join with a companion in any pastime that involves pecuniary expense, I shall always pay my share, but this evening, Lud, I've an engagement with myself."

"And what can it be?"

"I borrowed a book of Mr. White a few days since, and as I promised to return it as soon as I finished it, I desire to do so as soon as I can; so I must devote this evening to reading."

"And what is the subject, pray tell me?" asked Ludlow.

"The history of architecture," replied Charles.

"Bah! Such stuff as that!"

"It's not dry, I can assure you."

"It may not be to you, but it would be to me. Pouring over architecture all night, and working hard at it all day!"

"Yes," returned Charles, "because I am thus enabled to learn more of the different branches of our business."

"Well," said Ludlow, with a slight toss of the head, "for my part I can learn full as much about the carpenter's trade at my work, as I can ever find use for. I don't see the use, after one has been tied up to mortises, grooves, sills, rafters, sleepers, and such matters all day long, to dry away the night in studying the stuff all over again."

"Ah, Lud," replied Charles, "you don't take the right view of the matter. Every man makes himself honorable in a peculiar business, just so far as he understands that business thoroughly and applies himself to its perfection. It is not the calling or trade that makes the man, but it is the honest enterprise with which that calling is followed. In looking about for a business that should give me a support through life, I chose the one at which we are both now engaged, and when I did so, I resolved I would make myself useful in it. We have something besides mere physical strength to employ and cultivate—we have minds that must labor at something. Now, physical labor alone is irksome and unthankful; but when we combine the mental and physical, and make them assist each other, we find labor a source of satisfaction as well as profit."

"Really, Charley, you are quite a philosopher; and I suppose what you say is true—but then, I should like to know if it don't require some mental labor to keep up with the instructions of our boss now? I declare it keeps me thinking pretty sharply."

"That may be," said Charles, "but after all the only mental power you perform is memory. You only remember Mr. White's instructions and then follow them, and in so doing learn nothing but the mere method of doing what work you are engaged on. For instance, you know how long to make the rafters of the house we are now building, and you know how to let them in the plates, but do you know the philosophical reason of all this? Do you know why you are required to perform your work after certain given rules?"

"I know that I am to do it, and that when I am of age I shall be paid for doing it, and I know how to do it. That is enough," answered Ludlow, with emphasis.

"It is not enough for me," said Charley.—"Every piece of mechanism has a science in its composition, and I would be able to comprehend that science so as to apply it, perhaps to other uses. In short, Lud, I would be master of my business."

"And so would I. I tell you, Charley, I believe I could frame a house now."

"Such a one as you have been taught to build, Lud."

"Certainly; everybody must be taught at first you know."

"True; and everybody can gain improvement upon the instructions of others by persevering self-culture."

"Then you won't go along to have a ride this evening," said Ludlow, as they reached their boarding house.

"Not this evening, Lud."

Here the conversation ended. That evening Ludlow Weston hired a horse and chaise, and went to ride, while his companion, Charles Bracket, betook himself to his room and was deeply interested in his History of Architecture. Some portions he read and re-read, determined to thoroughly comprehend the whole subject, and occasionally he would take notes and copy some of the drawings. Before he retired to rest he had finished the book, and when he rose the next day the subject of his study was fresh and vivid in his mind, and he felt happy and satisfied with himself.

"Ah, Charley, I had a glorious time last night," said Ludlow Weston, with a heavy yawn, as the two apprentices met before breakfast.

"So had I," said Charles.

"At your dry books, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I don't envy you. But, Charley, the remembrance of last night's ride and supper will give me enjoyment for a month."

"And the recollection of my last night's study may benefit me for a lifetime," replied Charles.

"Fudge," said Ludlow. But the very manner he uttered it showed that he did not exactly mean it.

A month had passed away and it was Saturday morning.

"Charley," said Ludlow, "we don't work today. Now, what say you to joining a party on the pond? We have boats engaged and are going to have a capital time. I am going to carry Sophia, and you must take Mary and go with us."

"I am sorry that I must disappoint you Lud: but the old professor at the academy, this very afternoon, has promised to give me some assistance in my studies in mensuration, and it would be a disappointment both to him and myself to miss the opportunity."

"O, bother on your mensuration! Come along, Mary Water will really think you are mean, for Sophia Cross will be sure to tell her what a fine time she had wit[illegible]"

"No Mary won't," returned Charles. "After I have finished my lessons I am going to take a horse and chaise, and carry her out to visit her sick aunt, where we shall spend the Sabbath. However, I hope you will have a good time, and I believe you will, too."

Mary Water and Sophia Cross were both of them good girls, and they were really loved by the youths, whose attentions they were respectively receiving. Charles and Ludlow had already talked of marriage and looked forward to that important event with much promise of joy, and all who knew them had reason to believe they would make good husbands.

Thus time glided away. Both of the young men laid up some money, and they were both very steady at their work, but Charles pursued his studies with unremitted diligence, while Ludlow could never see any use in a mere carpenter's bothering his brain with geometrical propositions, areas of figures, volumes of solids, mathematics, trigonometry, and a thousand other things that his companion spent time over.

Two years were soon swallowed up in the vortex of time, and Charles and Ludlow were free. They both were hired by their old master, and for several months they worked on in the town where Mr. White resided. Ludlow Weston was married to Sophia Cross, and boarded with her mother.

"Ain't you ever going to get married?" asked Ludlow, as he and Charles were at work together.

"As soon as I can get a house to put a wife into," quietly returned Charles.

"Why you can hire one at any time."

"I know that; but I wish to own one."

"Then poor Mary Water will have to wait a long time for a husband, I'm thinking."

"Perhaps so," Charles said with a smile.—Then Ludlow whistled a tune as he continued his work.

"Boys," said Mr. White, as he came into his shop one morning, where Charles and Ludlow were at work, "we are soon likely to have a job in S——. The new State House is going up as soon as the committee can procure a suitable plan, and I shall have an opportunity to contract for a good share of the carpenter's work."

"Good! we shall have a change of air," said Ludlow, in a merry mood.

That evening Charles took his paper from the post office, and in it he found an advertisement calling for an architectural plan for the new State House. He went home, locked himself up in his room and devoted half the night to intense thought and study. The next day he procured a large sheet of fine drawing paper, and after supper he again betook himself to his room, where he drew out his table, spread his paper, and then taking his case of mathematical instruments he set himself about his task. For a whole week he worked every night till 12 o'clock, and at the end of that time his job was finished. He rolled his sheet of paper carefully up in a substantial wrapper, and having directed it to the committee, he entrusted it to the care of the stage driver, to be delivered at its destination in the city of S——.

Nearly three weeks rolled away, and Charles began to fear his labors had been useless. It was just after dinner, Mr. White and his men had commenced their work, when four gentlemen entered the shop, whose appearance at once bespoke them to be men of standing in society.

"Is there a Mr. Charles Bracket here?" enquired one of them.

"That is the person, sir," returned Mr. White, pointing to where Charles, in his checked apron and paper cap was engaged.

The stranger seemed surprised as he turned his eyes upon the youth, and a shade of doubt dwelt upon his features.

"Is your name Bracket, sir?" he asked, as he approached where the young man stood.

"It is, sir," replied Charles, with some trepidation.

"Are you the architect of this drawing?" continued the stranger, opening the roll of paper in his hand.

"I am, sir," answered Charles, as he at once recognized his work.

"Did you originate it?"

"Every part of it, sir."

The stranger eyed the young carpenter with a wondering look, as did the gentlemen who accompanied him. Mr. White and Ludlow Weston wondered what it all meant.

"Well, sir," at length said he who held the plan, "I am not a little surprised that one like you should have designed and drawn this; but nevertheless, you are a lucky man. Your plan has been adopted, sir."

The effect of this announcement upon the modest young architect, was something akin to an electric shock.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. White, "I do not understand this; what does it mean?"

"It means, sir, that this young man has designed a complete and perfect architectural plan for the new State House, and that it has been adopted unanimously by the committee, from among fifty others, which they received from different parts of the country."

"Charles," said the old carpenter, with surprise and emotion, "when did you do this?"

"Some weeks ago, sir, I employed my evenings and leisure hours to this work, but with little expectation that it would result so favorably."

"There's genius in that young head," remarked one of the visitors.

"And application, too," returned Mr. White. "Charles Bracket has been with me from a boy; he has never been behind time in working hours, and while he has rendered me faithful service, I am most happy to see that by a wise and judicious appropriation of his odds and ends of time, he has stored his mind with science and prepared himself for usefulness.

The committee, no less gratified at the result of this young man's self-acquired knowledge, than was the old carpenter pleased to dwell upon it, turned to Mr. White and said, "he has not only given us the design, but, as you can see, he has calculated mathematically, the number of bricks, the surface of stone, the quantity of lumber, the weight, length, size and form of the required iron, as well as the quantity of other materials; and the cost of construction. It is a scientific document."

Ludlow Weston was paralyzed at this scene. He hung his head and thought of the contempt he had passed upon his companion's studies.

"Mr. Bracket," continued the visitor, I am authorized by the state committee to pay you one thousand dollars for this design, and also to offer you ten dollars per day, so long as the building is in course of construction, for your services as superintending architect. The first named sum I will pay you now, and before I leave, would like to have an answer from you to the committee's proposition."

Before the delegation returned to S——, Charles had received his thousand dollars cash, and accepted the offer for superintending the erection of the building.

"Ah, Charles," said Ludlow Weston, after they had finished their supper, "you have indeed chosen the wisest part. I had no thought that a carpenter could be such a man."

"And why not a carpenter as well as any one? It only requires study and application."

"But all men are not like you."

"Because all men don't try. Let a man set his eyes upon the honorable point, and then follow it steadily, unwaveringly, and he will be sure to reach it. All men may not occupy the same sphere, and it would not be well that they should, but there are few who may not reach to a degree of honorable eminence, in any trade or profession no matter how humble it may be."

"I believe you are right, Charles, but it is too late for me to try now. I shall never be any thing but a journeyman."

"I will own, Ludlow, that you have wasted the best part of your life, for study; but there is yet time and opportunity for retrievement."

Ludlow did try and he studied, and he improved much, but he was unable to recall the time he had wasted. He had now a family to care for, and as he had to depend altogether upon his hands for support, he could not work much with his mind.

Charles Bracket saw the building he had planned entirely finished, and he received the high encomiums of praise from the chief officers of State.

Business followed upon him, and ere many years, Bracket, the architect, was known throughout the Union. When he led Mary Water to the hymeneal altar, he did own one of the prettiest houses in his native town, nor did "poor Mary" have to wait long either.

There is a deep moral in the foregoing, for our young mechanical readers, and we have no doubt they have, ere this, discovered it.

Letter from Major Jack Downing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1862.

SURS: Wal, the Kernel has been sick agin. It is astonishin how little takes him down now-a-days. His Constitushin seems to be eenamost clean gone. Old Rye don't do much good, an I've tried all sorts of medicine, but nothin seems to work well. This time his nerves were terribly worked up an he was so fidgety that I konkluded to try Godfrey's Cordial. This cooled him down a good deal, but not till after he tuk nigh on to four or five bottles full. The cause of all this flutter was the recent elecshins in Ohio, Indiany and Pennsylvany. The Kernel had been told by Sumnure, Greeley an Andrews that the only way to carry the elecshins this fall, was to issoo an emancipashin proclamashin: that if he didn't do it, the party would be whipped out in every State. So he konkluded to try it, but when the returns com in, you never did see such a woe begone lookin man. One night he heerd some bad news from Ohio, an gettin up in his night gown, he cum to my room an axed what I thought about it. I struck a lite an got out my slate. The Kernel had Greeley's last year's almanac in his hands. Ses he "Majer, let's go down to the telegraf offis an see how the majorities run an we can be able to give a guess that will come as nigh to it as the jump of a rabbit." So I just put on my duds an off we went. The news cum in thick and fast, an as the feller at the telegraf read off the figgers, I put 'em down on my slate, an the Kernel compared 'em with his own majorities in Greeley's primer. I see he was turnin all sorts of colors an finally, ses he, "Majer, we are gone, jist as completely as if we were up Salt River now; instead of bein here, I'de jest like to swap places with some hoss jockey an go into the hoss contract line." Ses he, "Majer, let's go hum. I've seen all of this elephant that I want to." So he crammed his coat tail pocket full of despatches, an off we started. When we got hum ses he, "Majer, my administration is the biggest failyure that ever tuk place in the history of this or eny other country. I now see that jest as plain as I see that bottle of old rye there. I've listened to those infernal fools, Sumnure and Greeley, an a pretty scrape they have got me in."

Ses I, "Kernel, it ain't my natur to hit a man wen he is down, or to hurt any body's feelins by referrin to the past." "But," ses I, "don't you rekollect the story about 'Applyin the principle?'" Ses he "yes, I do, Majer, I rekollect it well." "Wal," ses I "now you see the *result* of applyin the principle." I told you then that you'd get scorched wus than Zenas Humspum did in meddlin with the telegraf, if you undertook to carry out the principle of Abolishin, but you sed the thing must tech the bottom, an you was bound to put it through. Now, you see that the people don't support you.—They don't want niggers made equal to white men, nor they don't want 'em freed to pay a tax on 'em. A few fellers like Greeley, whose brains all seem to run to bran bread, an free luv, or some other moonstruck nonsense, an some larned fool like Sumnure, want to try the experiment, but they don't represent the people. So you see, Kernel, that in applyin the principle you have kicked yourself over, and I only menshin it to show you that if you had followed my advice you would not have had these grate defeats to mourn over."

The Kernel looked very solem, and ses he "Majer, I know I'de been a grate deal better off if I'de followed your advice all through these trubbils but you see I had to go with my party, an if it had carried me to the other side of Jordan, I 'spose I should have gone with it."

That night I thought the Kernel would go into spasms, he was so nervous. I got some hot water and I soaked his feet in it, rubbed his bowels with brandy, and laid flannel on 'em and bathed his temple in camfire and rum.—But he grew wus all the time. Finally I began to pour the cordial down him, and then he commenced to revive. But he didn't sleep scarcely a wink all nite. In the mornin he was the most limpsy piece of mankind I ever did see. I raley believe he might have been tied in a knot like an eel, he was so limber.

Jest a little while after breakfast, who should come in but Seward. He hadn't hardly spoken to me sence I blowed him up so far alterin the Kernel's constitushinal Teliskope, but this mornin he was as perlite an as clever as he could be. Ses he, "Majer, the elecshin news is good, an *our* party is successful." Ses I Mr. Seward, I don't understand you." "Why Majer," ses he, and he put on one of the queerest smiles I ever see on a man's face. "don't you know I have turned Dimmocrat." Ses I, "you don't say so." "Yes," ses he, "I'm a Dimmocrat, an no mistake." The Kernel looked as if thunder had struck him. "Wal," ses I, "Mr. Seward, that reminds me of a story as the Kernel would say." "Wal," ses he "Majer, what is it. I always like to hear your stories. They are so pat." "Wal," ses I, "mebby this will turn out to be a little patter than you like, but, howsoever, as I never spile a good story for acquaintance sake, I will tell it:—Once on a time, it is said, an old coon went out of a night to get some fodder among the corn fields, an did not return to his hole until near mornin. Wen he got hum he saw a skunk had taken possession of his hole. He went up, an ses he, 'who's there?' The skunk replied, 'a coon.' 'Are you a coon?' 'Yes,' said the skunk, 'I'm a coon.'—'Wal,' sed the coon, 'you don't look like a coon. You don't act like a coon and I'll be darned ef you *smell* like coon.'"

"Now," ses I, "Mr. Seward, you may be a Dimmocrat, but you don't look like one, nor act like one, nor smell like one, and I'll be darned ef I believe you are one."

Ses he, "Majer, you are rather personal."—"Wal," ses I, "ef you really mean to be a Dimmocrat, let's take a drink of old rye over the victories in Ohio, Pennsylvany and Indiany.—So he cum up an we both tuk a swig of wiskey.

The Kernel looked at us an grit his teeth.—"Wal," ses he, "ef you are goin to rejoice in my defeat I'll go over an call on Stanton an see ef he can't cheer me up." So the Kernel went off. After he'd gone, Seward an I tuk another nip of the old rye, and purty soon we tasted of it agin. The Seckretary is a capital drinker, an he knows what good licker is as well as any feller I ever see. Finally he got in a very good humor, an ses he, "Majer, we've been bad friends long enough." So he actually hugged me, an sed there warnt a man that ever lived that he loved so much as the old Ginneral, and next to him his friend Major Downing. Wen I thought I'd got him in a good humor an he was very talkative, ses I, "Mr. Seckretary, can you tell me how John Van Buren got that letter of Gineral Scott's?" Ses he, "yes, Majer, I kin.—You know I don't want that feller Wadsworth elected, for he's my bitter political enemy, so the way the letter got out was this:—Weed, you know, is my chum. Now, I have an understandin that everything that I can't tell him I put in my right hand coat tail pocket. You see then I can deny that I made it public. That pocket is Weed's pocket, an he always goes to it for secrets. Wal, I put the letter in that pocket, an Weed got it from there. Weed, also, has just such a pocket. All smart politishins have such a pocket. Now, Weed's chum is Ben Welch, Commissary Gineral, an Ben got it out of Weed's pocket. Now, John has long been a chum of Ben's, an he got it out of Ben's pocket. That's the way this letter got out, that there is so much mystery about."

Rite off, after this, the Kernel came in, an we had to drop the conversashin, for Seward gave me the wink as much as to say that he didn't want Linkin to know anything about it.

Then I asked the Kernel what Stanton said. He said Stanton was in favor of issooing a proclamashin over the great victories of the Administration in Ohio, Indiany, Pennsylvany an Ioway. He sed the people didn't put any faith in newspapers any more, an a proclamashin declarin that the elecshins had all gone favorabal would be believed without winkin. Stanton thinks there ain't nothin so powerful as a proclamashin. Seward sed afore it was done the Cabynet had better be called together. Here the matter dropped, an as the Kernel looked uncommon blue I left him to his own reflecshins, an went up stairs to my room. Yours till deth.

MAJER JACK DOWNING.

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ORPHEUS C. KERR'S SPEECH.

The redoutable Orpheus, the war correspondent of the Sunday Mercury, has been making a characteristic speech: Here it is:

"MEN OF AMERICA:—It is with feelings akin to emotion that I regard this vast assemblage of Nature's noblemen, and reflect that it comes to do honor to me, who have only performed my duty. Gentlemen, my heart is full: as the poet says:

"The nights shall be filled with burglars,
And the chaps that infest the day
Shall pack their duds like pedlars,
And carry the spoons away."

"It seems scarcely five minutes ago that this vast and otherwise large country sprung from chaos at the call of Columbus, and immediately commenced to produce wooden nutmegs for a foreign shore. It seems but three seconds ago that all this beautiful scene was a savage wild, and echoed the axe falls of the sanguinary pioneer and the foot-falls of the last of the Mohicans.

Now, what do I see before me? A numerous assembly of the respectable dutchmen and other Americans, all ready to prove to the world that

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The immortal ears of jacks are hers;
But Sarah languishes in pain,
And dyes amid her worshippers."

"I am convinced, fellow-citizens, that the present outrageous war is no ordinary row, and that it cannot be brought to a successful termination without some action on the part of the Government. If to believe that a war cannot rage without being prosecuted, is abolitionism, then I am an abolitionist: if to believe that a good article of black ink can be made out of black men, is Republicanism, then I am a Republican: but we are all brothers now, except that fat dutchman who has gone out to sleep on his drum, and I pronounce him an accursed secessionist:

"How doth the little busy bee,
Improve each shining hour,
And gather beeswax all the day
From every opening flower."

"Men of America, shall these things be? I address myself particularly to that artist with the accordeon, who don't understand a word of English—shall these things longer be? That's what I want to know.—The majestic shades of Washington listens for an answer, and I intend to send it by mail as soon as I receive it. Fellow-citizens, it can no longer be denied that there is treason at our very hearth stones.—Treason—merciful heavens!

"Come rest in my bosom my own little dear,
The Honorable R. T. M. Hunter is here,
I know not, I care not, if jilt's in her heart,
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

"And now the question arises, is Morrill's tariff really a benefit to the country?—Gentlemen, it would be unbecoming in me to answer this question, and you would be incapable of understanding what I might say on the subject. The present is no time to think about tariffs; our glorious country is in danger, and there is a tax of three per cent. on all incomes over eight hundred dollars. Let each man ask himself in dutch, "am I prepared to shoulder my musket if I am drafted, or to procure a reprobate to take my place. In other words;

"The minister returned from the war,
With insects at large in his hair,
And having a tuneful catarrh,
He sang through his nose to his fair."

Therefore it is simply useless to talk reason to those traitors who forget the words of Jackson—words, let me add, words I do not myself remember. Animated by an unholy lust of arsenals, rifled cannon, and mints, and driven to desperation by the thought that Everett is preparing a new Oration on Washington, and Morris a new song on a young woman living up the Hudson River, they are overturning the altars of their country and issuing treasonable bonds, which cannot be justly called objects of interest. What words can express the horrors of such natural crime?

"Oft, in the chilly night,
When slumber's chains have bound me,
Sal Mary brings a light,
And puts a shawl around me."

"Such, fellow citizens, is the condition of our unhappy country at present, and as soon as it gets better I will let you know. An Indian once asked a white man for a drink of whiskey. "No," said the man; "you red skins are just ignorant enough to ruin yourselves with liquor." The Sachem looked calmly into the eyes of the insulter, as he retorted, "You say I am ignorant. How can I be when I am a well bred man?"

"And so it is, fellow citizens, with this Union at present, though I am not able to show exactly where the parallel is.—Therefore

"Let us then be up and wooing,
With a heart for any mate,
Still proposing, still pursuing,
Learn to court her and to wait."

At the conclusion of this unassuming speech, my boy, I was waited upon by a young man, who asked me if I did not want to purchase some poetry he had recently made to sell, and warranted it to wear.

☞The boy who was told that the best cure for palpitation of the heart was to quit kissing the girls, said, "If that is the only remedy, which can be proposed, I'll say, let it palpitate."

☞The Quakers of Illinois are to be subject to the draft, and those who are drafted are to fall in or pay $200 each.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

Our Whole Country.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, Providence permitting, in the Presbyterian Church of this place, on the last Sabbath of this month. The pastor expects the assistance of Rev. L. Y. Graham, of Somerset.

A National Convention.

Amidst the darkness and doubt which prevails concerning the probable issue of our unhappy national troubles, there seems one thing certain and well-defined, and that is, that the people, both North and South, are tired of this horrible and unnatural civil war. There is not the shadow of a doubt that if the citizens of both sections knew how to bring hostilities to an honorable close, they would be unanimously agreed to do so this very hour. But it seems that the inscrutable sphinx of this dreadful strife is not to be unriddled for the present. The shadows of ten thousand contractors fall upon its face and hide its lineaments from the public gaze. The apostles of Abolitionism are preaching the gospel of John Brown and erecting the pulpits of fanaticism between the masses and the solution of the great riddle. The light of Christianity is perverted from the dark and wonderful problem and Lucifer himself stalks abroad in the land to give false coloring to the unsolved mystery. But the Mokhanna of this American delusion will soon be unveiled. The hideous proportions of the beast which has too long imposed itself upon the credulous populace as a holy prophet, will be revealed in all their native ugliness. The time will soon be here when people will see the falsity of the doctrine that we must fight forever, even if the end can only be a bankrupt, ruined North and a wasted and desolated South. Common sense alone can solve the enigma of peace. Common sense elected a conservative majority to the new Congress and drove out of power the fanatics, demagogues and thieves that have preyed, vampire-like, upon the life-blood of the nation. And common sense now dictates that there should soon be held a convention of the people of the Union, to make an effort to devise some plan for the restoration of peace and, if yet possible, reunion between the loyal and seceded states. We have tried war as a remedy for disunion, and thus far, though prosecuted on the most gigantic scale, it has proved an utter failure. Let us, then, once more, try peaceful means. Let there be an armistice, and during this armistice, let there be a National Convention assembled composed of delegates from all the states, acting under the most solemn pledges to the people whom they represent. It is claimed that we have beaten the South in battle. If so we can afford to be magnanimous and make the proposition to meet with her representatives for the purpose of restoring peace and bringing about a re-union. But if we cannot have an armistice and a full convention in which all the states shall be represented, let us have a meeting of the conservative majority elected to Congress at the late elections. Fresh from the ranks of the people, their action would be a fair reflex of the wishes of a majority of the people of the loyal states, and the administration at Washington could not fail to heed its advice. Such a convention will necessarily come together, sooner or later, and it might as well be held now as at any future period.

The Removal of Gen. McClellan.

We referred, last week, in a few words to the removal of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. We then promised to say something more concerning this unexpected and foolish act of the Administration. Unexpected, because McClellan certainly was the idol of the soldiery and had the confidence of the people to a greater degree than any other commander in the army. Foolish, because of the situation in Virginia, a great battle impending and attack from the enemy imminent.

We believe that this last card of the Administration is played not because it was expected to win the grand stake for the Union, but because Gen. McClellan was becoming too popular with the people and it was feared he would be in the way of Stanton, or Halleck, or Seward, or some other schemer for the Presidency. We are free to say that we have always thought that too much was expected from Gen. McClellan, for no living commander could have conquered the South under the programme laid down by Congress and the Administration. We say, too, that, on this account, the late commander of the Army of the Potomac, was overrated by many enthusiastic and confident people. But we say, emphatically, that in our opinion, Geo. B. McClellan was the best *military man* of all the generals in the field and that if the armies of the Government could not, under his control, put down the rebellion, there is no hope that they will be able to do so under that of Burnside, Fremont or any other commander at present upon the military tapis.

These may have been another reason which urged the Administration to remove McClellan. The devoted general loved the Constitution. No threats, no bribes, no chicanery, no state necessity could drive him from his allegiance to that sacred bond. Hence, emancipation and confiscation found no favor at his hands. These were in derogation and defiance of the Constitution, and he could not be made the instrument to carry them out. It is very likely, therefore, that the President was influenced against McClellan by these considerations. Fremont, too, may have been wanted in chief command, because his political proclivities would lead him to a peculiar devotion of his energies to the carrying out of the programme of emancipation.

But whatever may have been the cause of McClellan's removal, it is quite certain that it will prove a bad thing for the army, and, possibly, a calamity to the country. We can only hope that with this last sacrifice to the Moloch of Abolitionism, may end the long, black category of wrongs and blunders which history will record of this weak though wicked Administration.

Capt. G. W. Z. Black.

We are glad to learn that this gallant young officer has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the severe wound received by him at the bloody battle of Antietam. Capt. Black entered the service as a Lieutenant in Captain Dick's company, 107th Pa. Vol., and has fought in seven of the severest battles of the war. On the death of Capt. Dick, which took place at the second battle of Bull Run, our young hero was promoted to the captaincy of his company. When his command came out of the battle at Antietam, we believe he had but six men left, and was himself severely wounded in the thigh. Capt. Black is the son of D. A. T. Black, Esq., of Ray's Hill, this county, and is but nineteen years of age, being probably the youngest captain in the service. He is truly a brave and worthy young man, and we hope he may live to see the day when his native county will honor and reward his patriotic heroism.

☞As Thursday (Nov. 27th) has been appointed a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, there will no doubt be preaching in some of the churches, and the stores will be closed on that day.

☞Solomon Reighard, the newly elected Poor Director, has been installed in office. Mr. Reighard is an honest and upright man and will make a good Director. His predecessor in office, Mr. Kemery, was a true and firm friend of the interests of the county, and goes out of office respected by all who know him.

☞The *Patriot & Union* seems to think that the citizen of this place who was recently robbed at Herr's Hotel, Harrisburg, neglected to lock the door of his room. Friend Jones is mistaken. The door was locked and the key, left in the lock on the inside, was "nippered," as was shown by detective Taggart of Philadelphia. The occupant of the room, after losing his money by the hands of the burglar, was charged $1.25 for two meals and a bed. Quite liberal, 'pon our honor!

☞W. M. Pearson, Esq., has retired from the board of Commissioners and is succeeded by Andrew Crisman, Esq., chosen at the late election. Mr. Pearson was a kind and obliging officer and made many friends whilst in office. His successor, Mr. Crisman, will make a first rate Commissioner, and we have no doubt will give satisfaction to the people of the county.

☞John G. Fisher, Esq, has been appointed Clerk to the Commissioners.

Wood Regiment.—The wood regiment had its annual parade on Wednesday last. Twenty wagons filed past our office and deposited their ligneous contents in the wood-yard of Rev. Mr. Yingling.

The M. E. Congregation, last Sunday week, were requested by the Rev. Mr. Kepler, to read the Book of Esther, with a view to a sermon to be preached from a certain portion of it by that eminent divine, on Sunday next. We have read the book carefully, and not being able to find the word *God* in the whole book, we must say that we feel some curiosity to find out what kind of discourse is to be had upon it.

☞The Army of the Potomac is said to be advancing. The rumor that the rebels were advancing upon Cumberland has proved false.

Galusha A. Grow.

The defeat of this bitter Abolition demagogue is one of the recent glorious Democratic triumphs in Pennsylvania. It will be remembered that one of the first acts of Galusha A. Grow after his elevation to be Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, was to have the portrait of Ex President Buchanan removed from the rotunda of the capitol.—The people of Pennsylvania, in return for the base act of this treasonable demagogue, have removed the vile Abolition carcass of Galusha A. Grow from the Hall of Congress. Over this removal the loyal people of the North send up shouts of joy. The defeat of this man by an overwhelming majority in his Congressional district, shows that the people of Luzerne and Susquehanna counties regard him as totally unfit to represent them in the councils of the Nation.

One Good Result.—One of the most delightful effects of the late election is the marked improvement in the manners of our Abolition neighbors.

Before the decision which made the Democratic party master of the situation, we were "Breckenridgers," "Southern Sympathizers," "Disloyal," and all that sort of thing.

Now the virtuous Forney from his perch declares, "it will not do to call *all* who voted the Democratic ticket *disloyal*." Immaculate John!

The Abolition vocabulary of improper names as laid on the shelf. Vox Populi is a great conservator of manners. Henceforth, while the tide is rising, we are to be known as "Our Democratic Citizens." We are to be spoken of as respectfully as if we were of the African Brother Persuasion. Our newly awakened neighbors are led to "hope all bitterness of feeling will be laid aside," and that old Hessian Bergner, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, is reading Chesterfield in reference to the next campaign.

Our condition is delightful. In the language of the great Teutonic poet.—

"When we thinks on what we is,
And what we used to was,"

we can hardly bear the flood of delight surging over us. Think of what *is* and what would have been if the election had gone the other way.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Grand Uprising of the People!

Pursuant to previous notice the Democrats and conservatives of Bedford county, assembled in the Court House, in Bedford, on Monday evening last, when on motion,

PETER F. LEHMAN, Esq., of Juniata township, was called to the chair, David Evans, George Potter, John Conrad, Esq., George Elder, James Cessna, Esq., Geo. Vonstine, John B. Fluke, Esq., Philip Mors, Esq., Col. Thos. W. Horton, Jesse Dicken, George Rhodes and Samuel Working, were appointed vice presidents, and Thomas Gephart, F. D. Beegle, J. W. Beeler and E. F. Kerr, secretaries.

On motion W. M. HALL, Esq., addressed the meeting in a very able and elaborate speech. Mr. Hall was frequently interrupted by rounds of applause.

O. E SHANNON, Esq., was then called out and gave the meeting some plain talk on the subject of the war, the corruptions of the Administration, &c., &c. Mr. Shannon's speech was well received.

The meeting was then addressed by B. F. MEYERS, in a brief speech, after which the following resolutions were reported to the meeting and adopted:

Resolved, That in the recent triumphs of the Democratic party, that conservative element which is the hope of the Union and the strong tower of the Constitution, has revealed itself in its might and stretched forth its hand to warn and guide the Administration of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That we hail with feelings of confidence and pleasure, the uprising of the popular masses in favor of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, and especially the emphatic verdict of the people pronounced at the recent elections against the Abolition proclamation of President Lincoln.

Resolved, That the right of trial by jury, the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, the security of citizens of loyal states against unreasonable searches and seizures, the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, have been fully vindicated by the voice of the people at the polls, and, therefore, the Administration at Washington should re-consider its past course, give fair and speedy trial to all persons accused of crimes against the Government, and regard with greater respect the Constitution and laws of the country.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the people at the recent elections expressed their decided and emphatic disapprobation of the proclamation lately issued by President Lincoln, declaring the slaves of the states in rebellion on the first of January, 1863, to be forever free, we hereby call upon that functionary to retract his said proclamation and return to his allegiance to the Constitution which he has sworn to support.

Resolved, That we look upon the removal of General George B. McClellan from the command of the army of the Potomac, as an act of folly, as well as of ingratitude, on the part of the National Administration unparalleled in the aunals of war and only to be attributed to that insane policy, which, since the beginning of the reign of Abolitionism in the councils of the nation, seems destined to hurry us forward to destruction. Popular opinion has already condemned this unlooked-for act of the President, and history will transmit it to posterity with the censure it deserves.

Resolved, That in the election of the Democratic State Ticket, and especially in the success of the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, to both of which Bedford county contributed a glorious share, we recognize the return of reason, and the triumph of common sense and sound principles over fanaticism, passion and prejudice and the other evil geniuses arrayed against the best interests of our common country.

Resolved, That we send greeting to our sister states, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and the other gallant Commonwealths that have thrown off the thrall of Abolition folly and wheeled into the line of conservative States. May we stand, hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, in the battle against the sectionalisms of the day, whether Northern or Southern, until the glad tidings shall be heralded over the land. Peace is restored, the Union saved and the Constitution of our fathers sustained and preserved.

The meeting was then addressed by Hon. Wm. Lyon, who made a very conservative speech, and was enthusiastically applauded by the audience; also by Col. Jos. W. Tate. and John Palmer, Esq., whose speeches were well-timed and able and made a good impression upon the meeting.

The meeting was a splendid success, and augured the future triumph of the Democracy.—The people are aroused and all things will be well.

For the Gazette.

Postponement of the County Institute.

Mr. Editor:

The action of the executive committee, relative to the meeting of the Bedford County Teachers' Association, published this week, has taken me by surprise.

This committee is composed of men whose judgments have always been received with great deference, and in commenting upon the action of the committee, reference shall only be had to their official capacity. The preamble of the report sets forth that combined circumstances make the Holidays an unfavorable time for holding a County Institute, and that information from different parts of the county, led "the committee to suppose that the attendance at such Institute would be unusually small." It is wondered why the committee did not say, in addition to the weak excuses quoted above, that they feared the *roads* would be *muddy*, or that, owing to the lateness of the season, the *weather* might be *cold*.

It may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that there is no better time during the year for holding a County Institute, than two or three of the days between Christmas and New Year, and the reasons in support of this assertion are obvious:

First, It has become customary in nearly all the schools to have a *vacation* of one week about the Holidays. The teachers *expect* it, the pupils *wish* for it, the people *sanction* it.

Secondly, By that time nearly all the teachers will have taught about a month and a half—just a sufficient time for the teachers to be able to determine whether they are meeting with success, or whether they are deficient in school government, or in teaching this or that particular branch. It would be at the County Institute, held during the vacation of schools for the Holidays, that the successful teacher could spread the glad tidings and secret of his success in teaching to his fellow laborer; there and then the unsuccessful and disconsolate teacher might lay his wants, and the cause of his discomfort, before the teachers more successful and experienced; and from them receive such instructions and encouragement as would cause him to return, with a light heart, and resume his vocation with renewed vigor and ultimate success.

Thirdly, As few of the teachers who teach the free schools make a business of teaching, during any season of the year except winter, it is necessary that they should take more exercise and recreation, than they are permitted to do by keeping the schools constantly in session for four months; and it may be asked with propriety, where, and in what manner, can teachers find a better and more useful enjoyment than by spending a few days of this vacation at a County Institute? We let the public answer.

The committee in their resolution, recommend "that no Institute be held during the coming Holidays, *but that the association hold its next meeting on the 13th and 14th days of April 1863*,"!! This is about as rational as bringing up reinforcements to an army after a battle has been fought and lost. The committee certainly knew that, ere the 13th of next April, the free schools will have been closed; and if, as they say, *the attendence during the coming Holidays would be unusually small*, what kind of attendance are we to anticipate next spring after the teachers shall have been scattered to the "four winds of heaven"? Besides, the public schools will lose the benefit which should be derived from holding an Institute during the early part of the term.

In the address to the teachers of Bedford County, the committee state that they *unwillingly came to the conclusion embodied in the resolution*, because they felt a *grave* responsibility resting upon them *whatever their action might be*. A question of doubt might be raised whether the business of the committee properly implied that they should make such a recommendation, or come to such a conclusion. Had the committee, instead of trying to have the meeting of the Institute postponed, issued an address *urging* every teacher, and making it incumbent upon him or her to attend the teachers' association, to be assembled at the proper time and place, no fear of that *grave responsibility* need have disturbed this committee, for they would have had the satisfaction of knowing that they then had done their duty.

The committee say "they have taken such steps as seem to them best calculated to promote the great cause for which the association was organized." For what, I asked, was the association organized? The answer doubtlessly is, for the improvement of teachers and the advancement of Education by our common school system.—A teacher's association may be compared to a great agricultural ware-room, in which the best agricultural implements, the choicest fruits, the most profitable plants and the best-producing seeds, are kept for dissemination. If the doors of such a ware-room were closed until after seed time, the tiller of the soil would not be benefitted thereby, so, if a teacher's association be postponed until after the close of the schools, the teacher and pupils will derive but little benefit from it.

Another complaint from the committee is, "that our national troubles absorb every other feeling." Can the teacher, by neglecting his school, and allowing his feelings and thoughts to be occupied by our national difficulties, avail anything for the government? If not, then the earliest influence of the Institute is necessary to direct the feelings and thoughts of the teacher into their appropriate channel.

The committee object to holding an Institute during the Holidays for the reason "that many of the teachers, who at former Institutes, took an active part, are no longer in the county."—It will be readily conceded that more young and inexperienced teachers will be employed during the present school term, than have been for several years, and the young teachers, more particularly, should be taken under the fostering care of the County Superintendent, and the experienced teachers. Every inducement to collect them together, as early as possible, should have been held out, so that they might all have received instructions in the best methods of conducting a school, for it is practically impossible for the County Superintendent to accomplish much in this respect, by visiting the numerous schools in the county.

The committee have offered, what *they* term *other* reasons for recommending a postponement of the meeting of the teachers' association; such as "the reduction of the salary in different parts of the county," "the expenses of attending the Institute," "Christmas and New Year coming in the middle of the week," "that by law the teachers are required to keep up district organizations," and worst of all, "that the County Superintendent agrees *cordially* with them in the recommendation."

Most of these suggestions are too trivial to deserve notice, but we do not expect that the landlords of Bedford would make exorbitant charges for entertainment, especially with the Lady Teachers; and, as for men, we think that during vacation, more, money would, perhaps, be uselessly spent at home, than would pay the expenses of attending the county Institute.

If the law authorizes district teachers' associations, and requires the teachers to attend them it also provides the time for such attendance, and the teachers lose nothing in this respect. In viewing the question generally as it has been presented, many will agree that the participants in this recommendation, by their nonchalance, have *soiled* the great cause for which the association was organized, rather than *resuscitated* the wholesome influence it was designed to exercise. Yours, &c.,

JOHN B. FLUCK.

South Woodbury, Nov. 15, 1862.

Sermon on Education.

To the Reverend Clergy of the State:—Gentlemen: The Educational State Convention, which was in session in Harrisburg last August, unanimously adopted a resolution "That Ministers of the Gospel throughout the State be requested to preach, on the first Sunday in December, 1862, a sermon on popular education."

As the Convention adopted no means to make its wishes on this subject known to you, other than the publication of the minutes of its proceedings, I have taken the liberty, in this manner, to invite your attention to it.

At all times, the due training of the young is of great inportance, and the relation to it of the Christian Ministers is plain and intimate.—In the present unhappy juncture of our national affairs, regarding the future through the uncertain light of the present, this importance is really increased, and the relation of your body to it seems to become, in the same proportion, necessary.

The wishes of the Convention are, therefore, cordially commended to your favorable consideration, with the hope that you will simultaneously add your prayers to the Father of Light, that he will, at this time, especially bless the cause of General Education, and so guide the efforts of all entrusted with his care, that the youth of the land may become Christian citizens of a united and prosperous Republic.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
THOS. H. BURROWES,
Superintendent Common Schools.

Department of Common Schools,
Harrisburg, Nov. 11, 1862.

The Western Elections.

In the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, the Democrats and Conservatives made equally as gallant canvasses as they did in the other States in which elections have recently been held. It is true that we have not carried all these States, but when we reflect that they were as thoroughly Abolitionized as were the Commonwealths of New England the marvel is that we have done as well as we have.

Iowa, at the last Presidential election gave Mr. Lincoln 15, 398 majority, and last year elected Gov. Kirkwood, the Republican nominee, by 16,608. At the late election there the Republicans merely maintained themselves, and that, too, by the most glaring frauds perpetrated upon the soldiers in the various camps in the State.

Wisconsin, which in 1862 gave Mr. Lincoln 21,088 votes over Douglas, and which last year elected Mr. Harvey Governor by a majority of 8,320, now goes Democratic, and that, too, by thousands of the popular vote. The first, fourth and fifth congressional districts give a majority of about 10,000, which gives us three members of Congress, (half the number in the State); the second and third districts give a Republican majority of some 1,800, leaving the sixth district to hear from. From this it will be seen that the Democracy of Wisconsin has done gloriously, by bringing their State back to its early love. It is also likely that they have carried both branches of her Legislature by decisive majorities.

Michigan, which in 1860 gave Mr. Lincoln some 23,000 majority, at her election the other day annihilated that immense vote. The latest returns from that State look as though the Republicans would be in a minority in the Legislature. The Senate is reported a tie, which will secure the defeat of that slanderer and swell-head, "Calico" Chandler, for re-election to the U. S. Senator.

The young State of Minnesota, which in 1860 gave Mr. Lincoln about two-thirds of her popular vote—or 11,000 majority—we have not many returns from. One or two Democrats are reported to be elected to Congress—which, if true, will carry with them a majority of the popular vote.

From these results it will be seen the political revolution which commenced in October, sweeping the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, extended itself to every State in which elections have been held. Abolitionists may attribute these wide-spreae results to whatever cause may suit them best, but, in the estimation of all reasonable men, there can be but one true one—wide-spread dissatisfaction wtth the party in power.—*Pittsburg Post.*

McClellan's Removal.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The following is from the New York *Herald*:

"The act of his removal will create a profound sensation throughout the country. Among the Abolition radicals it will be hailed with fanatical joy, while among the conservatives of the North it will be accepted with doubts and apprehensions of evil. The radicals have urged this movement as demanded by the late elections, while the conservatives will contend that the people, in these elections, have spoken in favor of McClellan. * * We do not know the exact specifications against him; nor is this knowledge necessary for our present purpose. It is sufficient that he has fallen a victim to the machinations of the radical Abolition faction. Their intrigues have pursued him from the day that he was first called to the command of the army of the Potomac to the present hour; and his unpardonable crime has been his persistent refusal to make the cause of the Union secondary to the cause of negro emancipation."

From the New York *World*.

"It was not upon the friends of General McClellan alone, nor upon the opponents of the administration, which has been so assiduously represented by its partisans as his enemies, that this news fell like the sound of a passing bell. Every lover of his country, every man to whom the final victory of the Constitution and the laws is dearer than any triumph of passion or of party, every thoughtful student of the actual situation of affairs, was startled as from a dream of hope and courage by the strange and sudden tidings.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express*:

"Washington. Nov. 9.—Never, in the history of this war, have been noticed, on the avenue and around the hotels of this city, more sad and anxious countenances than exist this morning. The news of the removal of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac burst upon the people with such suddenness as to almost electrify the public with astonishment, that the President, after the just expressed desires of the people, should so far insult the standard of conservatism as to yield to the ravings of a disappointed clique of Abolitionists."

Another correspondent writes;

"The President himself seems to be the mere creature of the Revolutionary Clique about him, and to have lost all respect either for the Constitution or—for what is next to the Constitution—the known and declared will of the people.

"Some of the journals, because of this malign influence of the radicals in the President's Cabinet upon him and his surroundings, call upon him to change his Cabinet; but, it is well understood (in the President's own peculiar style) that he declines to "swap horses" again, or "to kill another skunk" (Cameron.)"

Another correspondent writes:

"This removal of a victorious General, with fresh victories already in his grasp, and in the midst of his brilliant career, now actually en route to Richmond, is to be excused, by misrepresenting him and his position in all manner of ways—but the public are so accustomed to that, and as this is but the second or third great intrigue against him, the public will see right through it."

From a long article in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, we extract:

"It is the fortune of General McClellan to be sent for whenever the nation is in imminent peril, to save the Capital from its enemies, to win the love of the army, the gratitude of his fellow citizens, the admiration of the world, and to be "relieved."

"His brilliant career has no parallel in history."

"With reference to his removal from the command of the army at the present moment, after saving the Union at South Mountain and Antietam, we have no comments to make. Gen. McClellan himself is the the last man who would desire to have his personal treatment made the subject of public difference at a time when unity of sentiment and action is so necessary to the safety of the national cause. He is always ready to sacrifice self and selfish preferences for the public good—those who admire and love him should exhibit their admiration by imitating this chief glory of his character."

The Providence *Post* remarks:

"The astounding news of the removal of Gen. George B. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, reached us yesterday.—The circumstances show that his removal has been sometime determined upon, and the conclusion with most people will be, that the President has only been waiting for the elections to go by in order that, so startling an act might not influence the result. If McClellan had been removed twenty days ago, we do not believe the Administration party would have elected a single Congressman in any State, save Massachusetts, where an election was held on the 4th inst."

We have hastily collected these few extracts from various papers, simply to give a faint idea of how the country feels at the sudden dismissal of Gen. McClellan.

New York Custom House Fraud.

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS SAID TO BE INVOLVED—CLERKS AND IMPORTERS IMPLICATED.

The fact that an extensive defalcation in the New York custom-house had been discovered was briefly mentioned in a telegraph dispatch on Saturday. The New York World gives the following particulars:

The arrest of a clerk in the liquidating department of the custom-house a few days ago, for destroying valuable records, has led to the discovery of a defalcation of a very extensive character, covering, it is said, a period of over a year, implicating a large number of clerks and several of the leading merchants of this city; and, as far as has yet been ascertained, involving a loss to the government of at least $750,000.

The suspicions of the collector were awakened some time ago that swindling was going on, although there was no idea of the magnitude of the fraud, and an officer was detailed to take charge of the matter. The first person arrested was J. R. Van Vechten, the entry clerk in the liquidating department for the last thirteen years. He was arrested for destroying books of record. He was examined before Commissioner Stilwell, and released on $5,000 bail. An investigation was then commenced of the affairs of his office. It was then discovered that numerous wrong entries had been made in his books, and that probably the record books had been previously destroyed by him to prevent discovery of the fact. The investigation was continued, and it is believed that about twenty clerks were implicated in similar frauds. They are suspended, and are awaiting proof which will lead to their arrest or to their being reinstated in their positions as innocent of participation. The frauds are also traced out of the custom-house, and involve a number of leading importers in this city.

The method of the fraud and the complicity existing between the clerks of different departments and the importers will be seen by the following explanation: Suppose, for instance, that a cargo of French goods valued at fifty thousand francs arrived at this port to the credit of a city merchant, and that he, on presenting the invoice at the custom-house, swears that it is only worth ten thousand francs. The entry clerk, having an understanding with the merchant, receives this statement. The entry clerk may order only one among a dozen bales of worsted to be examined, and so, if certain bales have on them a private mark, he may direct only these bales to be opened. All the other bales may contain silk goods, and thus be passed the same as the specimen bale examined as worsted. A number of clerks in different departments must be in the secret, or the fraud cannot be successfully carried out.

The Post, of Saturday evening, says:

The investigation of the lately-discovered frauds is proceeding, and continues to develop the most startling facts. We cannot at present, in view of the amounts involved, the persons who may become implicated and the furtherance of justice, give full particulars, until an official statement shall be made by the proper authorities.

Of course, in a matter like this, the wildest and most absurd rumors will arise. Various statements have been made as to the amounts of which the government has been defrauded. It is well to state that many of these reports give the value of entire invoices, instead of the amount of duties that accrued upon the importation; and although the sums thus held back and shared by the delinquents are large, they do not reach the figures stated in some of the morning papers.

—DIED—

RICHEY.—On the 19th of September last, George B. Richey, son of James and Ann Richey, at Nashville, Tenn.

Deceased, at the time of his death, was a member of Co. C, 36th Indiana volunteers. He was a young man who was much beloved by all who knew him. His parents removed, a few years ago, from Bloody Run, this county, to New Castle, Henry county, Indiana, where they still reside. A good citizen, true patriot and brave soldier has gone to his rest. May his sleep be that of the blessed. D. R. A.

ZIMMERS.—on the 5th inst., Mr. Philip Zimmers, Sr. aged 70 years, 2 months and 25 days.

☞Deceased was an old and esteemed citizen and died regretted by many friends.—Ed.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

The science of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedently upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted suffering fellow men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass.
Oct. 10, 1862.

——::o::——

Purify the Blood.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. *Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c.*, are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

Barley Wanted!

We will pay the highest price in cash for one thousand bushels of Barley.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Nov. 21, 1862.

STRAY STEER.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Union tp., on or about the last day of October, a black steer, 2 years old last spring having no marks of any kind upon him. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH HELSEL.

Nov 21.—3ts.*

STRAY COW

Came to the residence of the subscriber in South Woodberry township, about the 3d of November, inst., a red and white spotted cow with bell on; no mark; supposed to be about four years old, the owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take her away.

MARTIN BELTZELL

Nov. 17, 1862.

STRAY COW.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Broad Top tp., about the middle of October last, a dun cow, with white back and belly and no ear mark. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES A. BORTON.

Nov. 21.—3ts.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale on the premises in the township of South Woodberry in said county,

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19th 1862,

the following Real Estate, late the property of Daniel Miller, of said township, of South Woodberry dec'd., to wit: A tract of about 64 acres in said township of South Woodberry, being part of the Mansion place of said Daniel Miller, dec'd., of which 55 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is well timbered, and the whole tract is enclosed with good fences. Also, a tract of 30 acres and 79 perches, neat measure, in said township of South Woodberry, adjoining lands of Reed's heirs, Isaac Eversole and others which of one and one half acres are cleared and under fence, with a Saw Mill thereon erected. The remainder of the tract is well timbered.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock. P. M.

TERMS—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, one fourth in eight months thereafter, one fourth in sixteen months thereafter, and the remaining fourth in twenty-four months thereafter, with interest on the payments from the date of confirmation of the sale.

SAMUEL TEETER,
Adm'r of Daniel Miller, dec'd.,

Nov. 21, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE, REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Adm'r. of Elizabeth Cramer, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., will sell, by order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford Co. at public sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY DECEMBER 23d, 1862.

The following described Real Estate, to wit: Five acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Zook and others, having thereon erected a two story log house and frame stable.

TERMS:—Two hundred dollars in hand, at confirmation of sale on Monday of February Court 1863; balance in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by Judgment Notes.

Wm. M. PEARSON,
Adm'r. of Elizabeth Cramer.

Nov. 21.—ts.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Beegle, dec'd. will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Union township Bedford county, on

FRIDAY DECEMBER 12, 1862,

a tract of land adjoining lands of Joseph Imler, George Beegle and others, containing 180 acres, neat measure, about 100 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered, having thereon erected a Two Story Log House with Kitchen attatched, a Double Log Barn, and other out buildings. Also—A good Orchard of choice fruit trees. This farm is well supplied with water and is in every way a desirable property.

TERMS—One-third in hand, and the remainder in two annual payments, to be secured by judgment bonds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

WM. S. BEEGLE,
Executor.

Fov. 21,—ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Cramer, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM M. PEARSON.

Nov. 21 1862.—3ts.

NOTICE.

The collectors of the different Boroughs and Townships of the county of Bedford, are required to meet the board of millitary auditors, at the public House of Col. John Hafer, in the borough of Bedford, on the 1st day Jan. 1863, where all legal exonerations and abatements will be made on Militia taxes on the Duplicates of collectors.

LEMUEL EVANS,
Prest of said Board.

Nov. 21,—6ts

Something New!

If you want to buy bargains call and see my new stock of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,

WHIPS, COLLARS, HORSE BLANKETS,

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN MY

BUSINESS.

Being thankful for the liberal patronage already extended to me, I feel assured that persons buying will not forget their own interest, but call on me at my old stand on the corner opposite the Washington Hotel, and next door to the post office,

Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. Every man that has a horse needs a bridle, so come and get one for only one dollar.

J. B. MAGILL.

November 14, 1862.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can de well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 26, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

Come this Way
FOR BARGAINS!!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MANN'S CORNER, JULIANA STREET

Is just opening a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants & Vests

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots. Ladies and Misses Shoes as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Tea, and a general assortment of Spices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, with an assortment of Choice Cigars.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are trading for Grain and Country Produce.

November 14, 1862.

Ho! This Way!!

NEW GOODS,

FRESH FROM THE EASTERN CITIES.

Ladies Dress Goods, Latest Style and Color.
Silks, Merinos, Cashmeres, De Laines,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins,
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Braids, Balmorals, Skeletons,
Gaiters and Shoes of every description.

GENTS WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans and Shirts.

Ready Made Clothing.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Also, a laerg stock of

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

Remember our motto, "Quick sales and short profits."

☞Call and see our Cheap Goods.

P. A. REED.

November 14, 1862.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have just opened a very large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

All of which will be offered at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞A short credit will be given those who pay promptly.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

of Goods ever opened in Bedford.

November 14, 1862.

Blymire & Son's
STOVE DEPOT,
SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

The largest and best assortment of PARLOR, COOKING and HEATING STOVES in Bedford county. We have all kinds and patterns. Among the Cooking Stoves may be found the

Wellington, Prince Royal, Sir John Franklin, Continental, Victor, Summer Rose, &c.

The WELLINGTON, we will warrant to be the largest, heaviest and best Stove sold. It is larger than any other Cooking Stove of the same number, and at the same price. We have the *sole agency* for the sale of this stove, and also of the PRINCE ROYAL.

We have Room Stoves of different patterns and latest styles, at prices from $5.00 to $14.00.

HARDWARE.

We have a large and full assortment of

Hardware and House Furnishing Goods. Oils, Paints, Wooden Ware, Brooms. Brushes, Shoemaker's Findings, Saddler's Findings, and every thing found in a First Class House Furnishing Store.

Our Goods were bought at CASH prices and will be sold low.

No. 1 Coal Oil, warranted best quality.

We manufacture and will Wholesale and Retail, TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARES. Roofing and Job work done to order.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

November 14, 1862.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

Near Bedford, including a valuable Water Power and immediately on the line of the Bedford Rail Road.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, 22D NOVEMBER NEXT,

the property at the "turn" below Bedford, containing 200 acres or thereabouts. This property lays well and is in a high state of cultivation. The bottom land is excellent soil and the balance on the side of the hill is well timbered and easy of access. There is no better water-power in the county and being in the gap, the Bedford rail road will pass close by.

Terms: One third 1st April next, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

Wm. CHENOWETH.

Oct. 31,—ts.

Attention, Farmers.

Clover, Flax and Timothy seeds, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Beans, dried Fruit &c., bought at the highest cash prices at, P. A. Reed's cheap store, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

Cheap buggy either for sale or trade at

P. A. REED'S

Nov. 7,—3ts.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and 5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufacturers, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or Notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

Nov. 7,—3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of M. M. Peebles, late of the Borough of Bloody Run, have been granted to the Subscriber, therefore, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
Ex'r.

Oct 31,—6ts.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Perscriptions is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York.

Oct. 31—3m.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
All Horses Stolen from Chambersburg Recaptured!!
OFFICIAL AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. McCLELLAN!!

CAMP near ——— Oct. 24, 1862.

General Order No. 170. Soldiers and citizens of the United States after the series of hard battles and hard times through which you have lately passed, it becomes you like all good citizens, to heed the dictates of economy, and buy your goods of P. A. REED, who is selling his old stock at nearly old prices, in Bedford, Pa., Remember, his motto is,

"CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,"

By order of Maj. Gen. G. B. McClellan.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

The Largest and most beautiful stock of COAL OIL LAMPS, very cheap at Hartley's.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife Sarah Reighard has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN R. REIGHARD.

November 21, 1862—3ts.

NEW GOODS!!

COME AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAPSTORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford Oct. 24, 1862.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Cumberland Valley township, some time in June last, a Brindle Steer, supposed to be three years old, no ear mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN McFERREN.

November 14, 1862.—4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of S. H. Tate Esq., of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. NICODEMUS,
Adm'r

November 7, 1862

Every thing in the Hardware line at Hartley's.

Wheat, Rye, Clover Seed, Flax Seed, Corn and Oats, wanted at WM. HARTLEY'S.

Bedford, October 17, 1862.

MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS, for sale at Hartley's.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

ENTIRE LY VEGETABLE.!

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

——:o:——

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1862—1y.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25, '60-ly SHIRES & JORDAN.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles: Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monnaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.—ly.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.

June 6, 1862.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign Co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantoul Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat-growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c. &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16 1862.

NEW FIRM.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Josiah Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for CASTINGS of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our work is WARRANTED.

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to stoves of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufactories. We have, also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Celebrated Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS.—Cash or produce; except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co.

June 27, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 10, 1862.

BEDFORD HOTEL AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Proprietor

Aug. 1, 1860.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish time, Window Glass, Glassware received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the travelling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

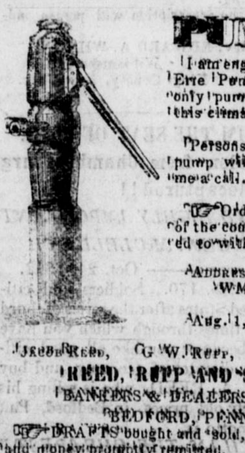
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED. Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St May 30.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watts & Co., J. W. Corley, & Co., Pittsburg.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,

Poplins, Grenadines, DeLaines, Berages,

FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots

CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars,

Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

The War Just Commenced!!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Mill-wrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Settlement of our accounts can be made by persons calling upon Atrial Koontz.

CHARLES D. KOONTZ
ATRIAL KOONTZ.

Bedford tp., Oct. 31.—3ts

STRAY HEIFER.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Juniata tp., about the first of June last a heifer supposed to be 2 years old, with a white face, brindled sides, a white stripe on the back and 2 crops out of the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

Oct. 31, 3t*. JOHN CORLEY, Sr.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR WM B HURD'S

Dental Remedies

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH.

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cents Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice-President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES ARE FOR SALE IN THIS PLACE BY

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Hannah Fluck, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd., having been granted the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. S. FLUKE.
Adm'r.

Oct. 31.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1, Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENT WANTED. ADDRESS, Box 1972, New York P. O.

The HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH is for sale here by

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL

LLOYDS NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving

EVERY RAILROAD STATION

and distances between.

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